Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry, Indiana, All Ownerships, 2004

Characteristic	All	Total (code T)
	Industries	
Total:	153	153
Employee status:		
Wage and salary workers	112	112
Self-employed	41	41
Gender:		
Men	143	143
Women	10	10
Age:		
Under 16 years		
16 to 17 years		
18 to 19 years		
20 to 24 years	4	4
25 to 34 years	17	17
35 to 44 years	34	34
45 to 54 years	34	34
55 to 64 years	31	31
65 years and over	30	30
Race or ethnic origin¹:		
White, non-Hispanic	132	132
Black, non-Hispanic	11	11
Hispanic or Latino	7	7
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo		
Asian		
Pacific Islander		
Multiple races		
Other or not reported		
Event or exposure:		
Contact with objects and equipment	25	25
Struck by object	13	13
Struck by falling object	7	7
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	8	8
Caught in running equipment or machinery		
Falls	22	22
Fall to lower level	21	21
Fall from ladder		
Fall from roof	3	3
Fall from scaffold, staging		
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	8	8
Contact with electric current	3	3
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances	3	3
Oxygen deficiency (including drowning)		
Transportation incidents	72	72
Highway incidents	38	38
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	24	24
Non-collision incidents	4	4
Non-highway incident, except rail, air, water Overturned	16	16 8
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	10	10
Aircraft incidents		
Fires and explosions		
Assaults and violent acts	25	25
Homicides	13	13
Self inflicted injuries	8	8
Other or not reported		
See footnotes at end of table.		

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry, Indiana, All Ownerships, 2004

Characteristic	All Industries	Total (code T)
Primary source ² :		
Vehicles	75	75
Highway vehicles	52	52
Automobiles	7	7
Trucks	42	42
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	17	17
Forklifts		
Tractors	12	12
Structures and surfaces	20	20
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	20	20
Machinery	11	11
Agriculture and garden machinery		
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	3	3
Material handling machinery	5	5
Parts and materials	10	10
Machine, tool, and electric parts	3	3
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	12	12
Persons -other than injured worker		
Robber		
Co-worker, former co-worker		
Trees, logs		
Chemicals and chemical products	3	3
Tools, instruments, and equipment	3	3
Containers		
Other	18	18
Bullets and pellets	15	15
Fire, flame, smoke	-	
Secondary source ³ :		
Vehicles	38	38
Highway vehicles	30	30
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors		
Structures and surfaces	23	23
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6	6
Structures	10	10
Machinery	8	8
Parts and materials		
Machine, tool, and electric parts		
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	23	23
Persons -other than injured worker	12	12
Robber	4	4
Co-worker, former co-worker		
Trees, logs	6	6
Chemicals and chemical products		
Tools, instruments, and equipment	7	7
Containers		
Other	3	3
Liquids (including water)		
No secondary source	47	47

No secondary source
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry, Indiana, All Ownerships, 2004

Characteristic	All Industries	Total (code T)
Nature:		
Intracranial injuries	23	23
Other traumatic injuries	43	43
Internal injuries	22	22
Asphyxiations, suffocations	13	13
Drownings	3	3
Electrocutions	3	3
Poisonings, toxic effects		
Open wounds	19	19
Gunshot wounds	15	15
Burns (heat, chemical, etc.)	3	3
Multiple traumatic injuries	60	60
Intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs	10	10
Part of body:		
Head	29	29
Trunk	29	29
Chest	19	19
Back	_	
Neck	7	7
Lower extremities		
Upper extremities		
Body systems	21	21
Multiple	67	67
Worker activity:		
Vehicular and transportation operations	72	72
Using or operating tools, machinery	8	8
Constructing, repairing, cleaning	30	30
Protective service activities	3	3
Materials handling operations	6	6
Physical activities	7	7
Other activities	18	18
Tending a retail establishment	7	7
Not reported	9	9
Location:		
Private residence	12	12
Farm	30	30
Mine, quarry		
Industrial place and premises	23	23
Place for recreation or sports	5	5
Street and highway	54	54
Public building	23	23
Residential institutions		
Other or not reported	4	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by selected industry, Indiana, All Ownerships, 2004

Characteristic	All Industries	Total (code T)
Occupation:		
Management occupations	29	29
Business and financial operations occupations		
Computer and mathematical occupations		
Architecture and Engineering occupations		
Life, physical, and social science occupations		
Community and social services occupations	3	3
Legal occupations		
Education, training, and library occupations		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	3	3
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	3	3
Healthcare support occupations		
Protective service occupations	5	5
Food preparation and serving related occupations		
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5	5
Personal care and service occupations		
Sales and related occupations	14	14
Office and administrative support occupations	3	3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5	5
Construction and extraction occupations	19	19
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8	8
Production occupations	9	9
Transportation and material moving occupations	43	43
Military specific occupations		

¹Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, May 16, 2006

²The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.